



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

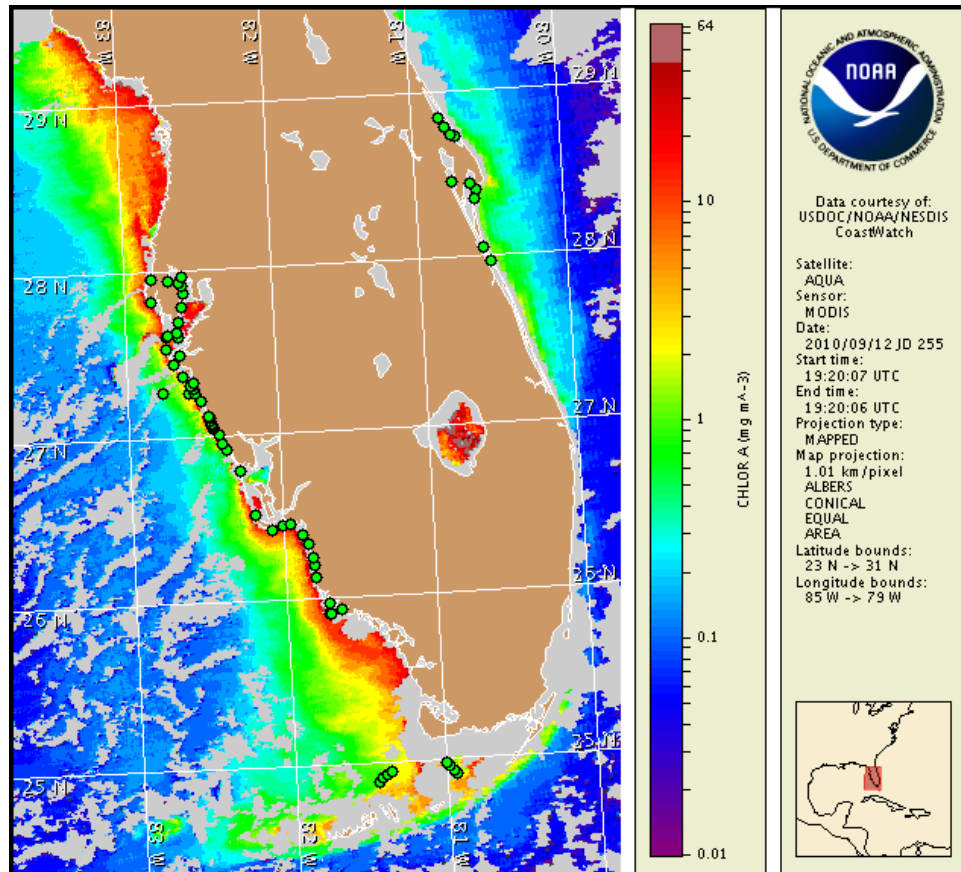
13 September 2010

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellites and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: September 7, 2010



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from September 3 to 9 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HABFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Please note the following restrictions on all SeaWiFS imagery derived from CoastWatch.

1. Data are restricted to civil marine applications only; i.e. federal, state, and local government use/distribution is permitted.
2. Image products may be published in newspapers. Any other publishing arrangements must receive GeoEye approval via the CoastWatch Program.

Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom at the coast in southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys. No impacts are expected alongshore southwest Florida today through Sunday, September 19.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom in southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys. One sample out of 24 collected alongshore Sarasota County indicated background concentrations of *Karenia brevis* at New Pass (MML; 9/8). All other samples collected alongshore Pinellas, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee, and Collier counties and offshore Sarasota and the Florida Keys indicate that *K. brevis* is not present (CCPCPD, FWRI, MML, SCHD; 9/3-10).

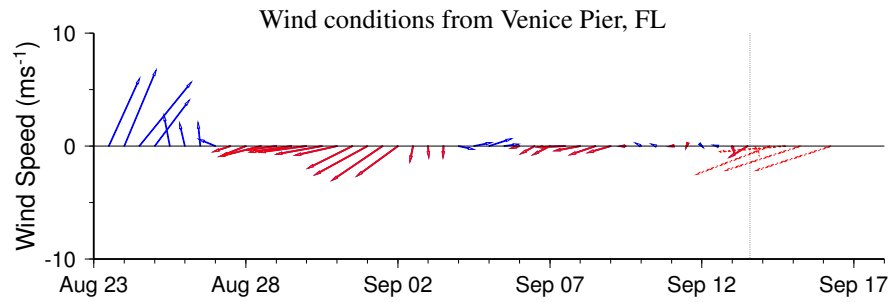
Recent satellite imagery is partially obscured by clouds throughout southwest Florida and almost completely obscured alongshore Monroe County and throughout the Florida Keys. Bands of elevated chlorophyll (3 to >10 $\mu\text{g/L}$) continue to be visible along the coast throughout much of southwest Florida, including alongshore Pinellas County and in the Tampa Bay region as well as along- and offshore northern Lee to southern Collier County. Elevated chlorophyll present along the coast is likely the result of confirmed non-harmful algal blooms that continue to be reported in several counties along the coast of Southwest Florida (FWRI; 9/8-10).

Continued easterly winds today through Friday increase the potential for upwelling and *K. brevis* bloom formation at the coast this week.

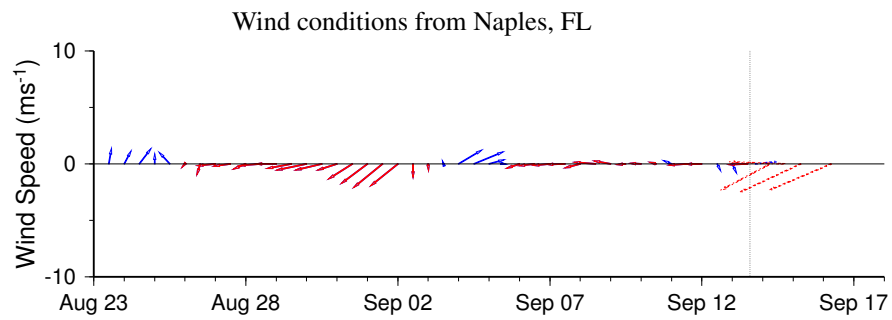
Derner, Burrows

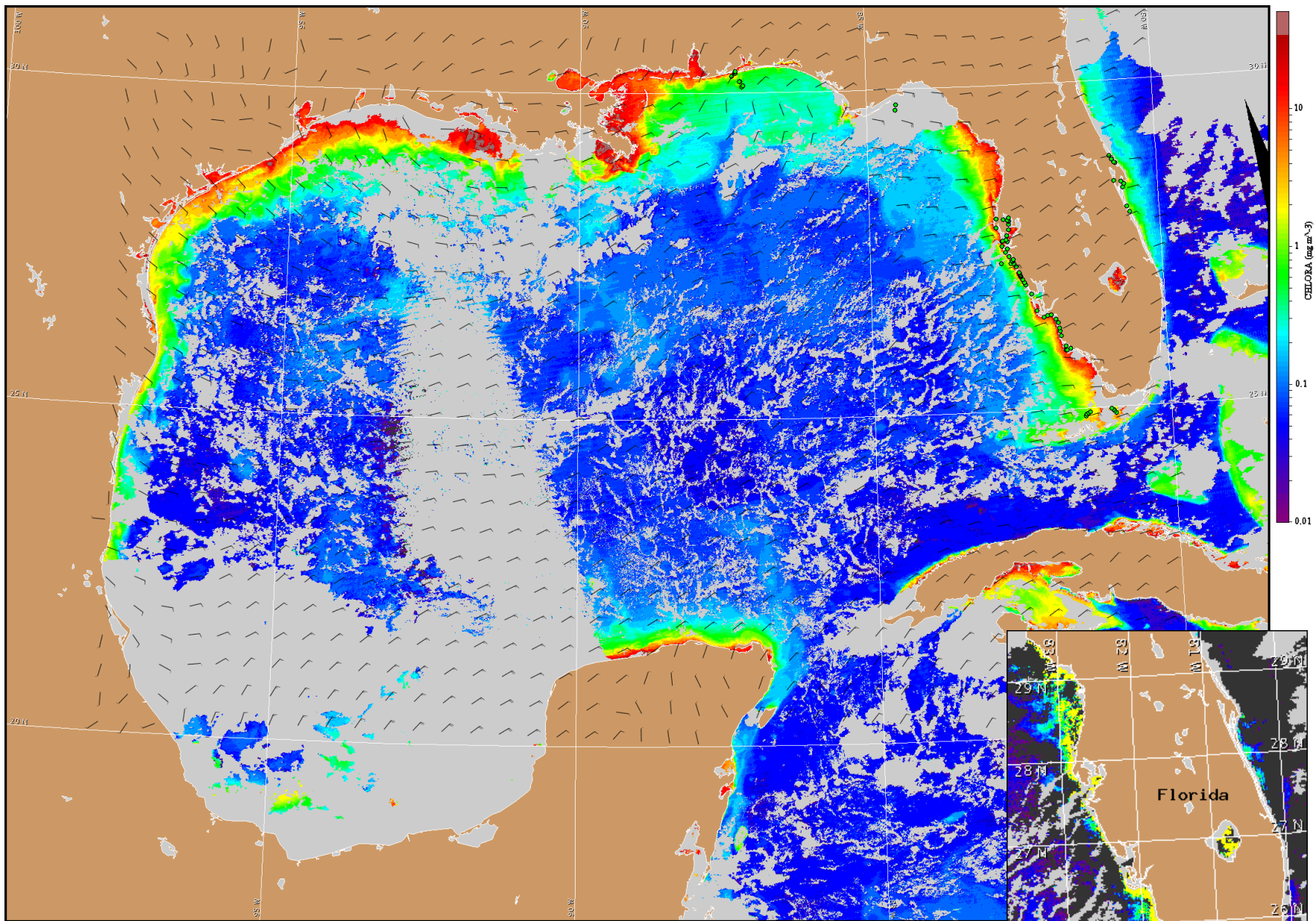
Wind Analysis

Southwest Florida: East winds today (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) through Wednesday. Northeast and east winds (10kn, 5m/s) Thursday and Friday.



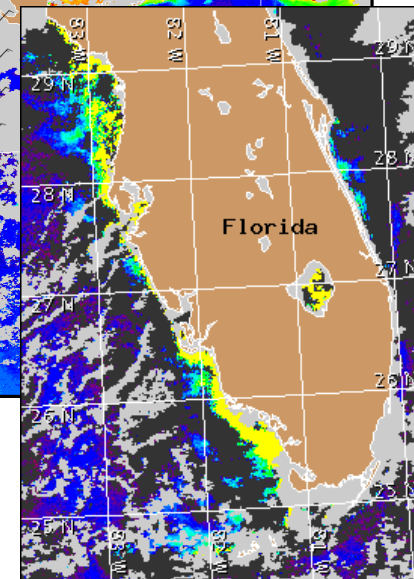
Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).





Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for September 14, 2010 06Z with Cell concentration sampling data from September 3 to 9 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HABFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).